0007, line 4 should read

"to known compounds"

0008, line 15 should read

"for the chromatograms to"

line 18 insert *and other cell wall constituents* **to read**

"cellulose *and other cell wall constituents* with"

0009, line 4 should read

"unique chromatogram."

022, line 4 should read

"a) spalted maple"

032, line 2 should read

"of spalted maple"

0050, line 7 should read

"defined herein"

0065, line 3 delete *frozen as soon as possible after death* **add** *obtained at autopsy.*
should read;

" victims were obtained at autopsy. The Pompe's"

0067, line 2 should read

"4° was added "

0067, line 3 should read

" The suspension"
0067, line 6 should read

"4° was added "

0073, line 7 should read

" (glycoconjugate) "

0073, line 9 should read

"Hydrolysis (acid) "

0075, line 7 should read

" barley glucan while "

Please delete claims 1-25 and replace them with the following:

I claim:

1. A method of analysis samples of polysaccharide or glycoprotein containing samples of plant or animal origin including textiles, wood pulp, cellulosic materials, starch, glycogen and plant products comprising the steps of: producing a cold water extract by extracting the samples with cold water; treating insoluble materials from the cold water extract step with dilute hot acid to yield an acid extract; neutralizing the acid extract; treating the neutralized acid extract with an alcohol to make an alcohol precipitate; redissolving the alcohol precipitate in an aqueous solution; and analysis the aqueous solution to reveal a carbohydrate multimer pattern.

2. The method of analysis of claim 1, in which the alcohol precipitation step is not utilized.

3. The method of analysis of claims 1 or 2, further comprising the step of analysis soluble mono- and oligosaccharides contained in the cold water extract.

4. The method of analysis of claim 1, wherein the alcohol used is selected from the group consisting of ethanol and 1-propanol.

5. The method of analysis of claim 3, wherein both ethanol and 1-propanol are used to make alcohol precipitates, and wherein the step of analysis the aqueous solution compares redissolved ethanol precipitate to redissolved 1-propanol precipitate.

6. The method of analysis of claim 1, wherein the redissolved alcohol precipitate is subjected to enzymatic digestion with a series of endoglycosidases and exoglycosidases prior to the step of analyzing, and wherein the results of different enzymatic digestions are compared in the step of analyzing.

7. The method of analysis of claim 2, wherein the neutralized extract is subjected to enzymatic digestion with a series of endoglycosidases and exoglycosidases prior to the step of analyzing, and wherein the results of different enzymatic digestions are compared in the step of analyzing.

8. The method of analysis of claims 6 or 7 , wherein the endoglycosidases are selected from the group consisting of endo .beta.-1,4-glucanase, exo-.alpha.-1,4-glucanase and .alpha.-1-4-glucan glucohydrolase.

9. The method of analysis of claims 1 or 2, wherein more heavily laundered textile samples are distinguished from less heavily laundered textile samples by a detection of fewer carbohydrate multimers or quantitative differences when the extract is analyzed.

10. The method of analysis of claims 1 or 2, wherein the identity of the species of a sample of wood or other polysaccharide containing material of plant origin is determined and/or highly processed wood pulp is distinguished from less highly processed wood pulp by a difference in the relative quantity and distribution of carbohydrate multimers when the extract is analyzed and compared to appropriate reference samples.

11. The method of analysis of claim 1, wherein a food grain is distinguished from other food grains by the glycoconjugate profile produced by analyzing the aqueous solution.

12. A method to monitor waste water for the presence of glycan oligomers as evidence of discharge of polysaccharides from domestic laundry activities or other processing of polysaccharide containing material comprising the step of

analyzing the waste water looking for polysaccharide multimers, said multimers being evidence that the waste water contains effluent from laundering cotton fabric or other identifiable polysaccharide source.

13. A method utilizing claims 1-8 in which the sample contains a plant gum and can be utilized to identify the plant gum in foods, pharmaceuticals or work of art for the purpose of authentication.

14. A method of identifying the source of dust in air by using the method of claims 1-8 on dust filtered from an air sample.

15. A method to identify differences due to environmental or genetic factors in alpha-glycans such as starch or glycogen using the method of claims 1-8.

I hope that these changes will clarify the claims and alleviate the restriction requirement.

Respectfully submitted,

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